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INFANTRY

COMPANY DRILL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS,
1ST SEPTEMBER, 1834.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

PART I.

INSTRUCTION OF THE RECRUIT.

THE Instructors, to whom this duty is intrusted, and who are to be answerable for its execution, must possess an accurate knowledge of the part each has to teach, and evince such a clear, firm, and concise manner of conveying their instructions, as will command from the men a perfect attention to their directions. They must allow for the weak capacity of the Recruit; and be patient, not rigorous, where endeavour and good-will are apparent; for quickness is the result of much practice, and ought not at first to be expected.

Recruits must be carried on progressively; they should comprehend one thing before they proceed to another. In the first circumstances of position, the firelock, fingers, elbows, &c., are to be justly placed by the Instructor; when more advanced, they should not be touched; but from the example shewn, and the directions given, be taught to correct themselves, when admonished. Recruits should not be kept too long at any particular part of their exercise, so as to fatigue or make them uneasy, and marching without arms should be much intermixed with the firelock instruction. Neither fife, nor music, must on any account be used; it being essential to confirm the Recruit by habit alone in that cadence of step which he is afterwards to maintain in his march to the enemy, amidst every variety of noise and circumstance that may tend to derange him.

The habit here adverted to, is acquired by impressing the time upon the Recruit's mind by tap of drum, and no Recruit or squad of Recruits must therefore be permitted to exercise in marching, without the constant use of plummet, drum, and pace stick; the drum to beat the time *only* when the squad is halted, never when in motion; whenever the superintendent of the drill sees it necessary

to give the time, every squad will instantly be halted at the first tap of the drum, and the Recruits be required to give their whole attention to the proper cadence.

In the manner hereafter prescribed, each Recruit must be trained singly, and in successive squads; and until he is perfect in all points of his duty, he is not to join the battalion;—for one awkward man, imperfect in his march, or distorted in his person, will derange his division, and, of course, operate on the battalion and line in a still more injurious manner. Every soldier, on his return from long absence, must *be re-drilled* before he is permitted to act in the ranks of his company.

Short and frequent drills are always to be preferred to long lessons, which exhaust the attention both of the Instructor and Recruit; and too much pains cannot be taken by those intrusted with the instruction of Recruits to move them on, progressively from squad to squad, according to their merit, so that the quick, intelligent lad may not be kept back by those of inferior capacity. To arrive at the first squad should be made an object of emulation to the young soldier, by diminishing the number and duration of its drills.

WITHOUT ARMS.

SINGLE RANK, AT OPEN ORDER.

OPEN ORDER is taken by each recruit stretching out his right arm and keeping that distance from his right-hand man.

S. 1. *Position of the Soldier.*

THE equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front is the first and great principle of the position of a soldier. The heels must be in a line, and closed;—the knees straight;—the toes turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of 60 degrees;—the arms hanging close to the body; the elbows turned in and close to the side;—the hands open to the front, with the view of preserving the elbow in the indispensable position, as above described, and thereby of preventing false distances when marching in line;—the little fingers lightly touching the seams of the trowsers, with the thumb close to the fore finger;—the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint;—the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it may principally bear on the fore part of the feet;—the head to be erect, and the eyes straight to the front.

In order to supple the recruit, open his chest, and give freedom to his muscles, he will be practised in the three first movements of the extension motions as laid down for the Sword Exercise.

Too many methods cannot be used to improve the carriage of the recruit, and banish the air of the rustic. But the greatest care must be taken not to throw the body backward instead of forward, as being contrary to every true principle of movement.

N. B. The words in the margin, which are printed in *Italics*, are the words of command to be given by the instructor.

All words of command, and particularly the words *Halt* and *March*, must be given distinctly and loud.

S. 2. *Standing at Ease.*

Stand at Ease.

{ On the words *Stand at Ease*, the right foot is to be drawn back about six inches, and the greatest part of the weight of the body brought upon it; the left knee a little bent; the hands brought together before the body; the palms being struck smartly together, and that of the right hand then slipped over the back of the left; but the shoulders to be kept back and square; the head to the front, and the whole attitude without constraint.

Attention.

{ On the word *Attention*, the hands are to fall smartly upon the outside of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconstrained position of a soldier immediately resumed.

When the recruit falls in for instruction, he is first to be taught to place himself, on the word *Attention*, in the position above described, to remain perfectly steady, and to give his whole attention to his commander. Before the word *Attention* is given, and occasionally during the time of drill, the recruit may be allowed to rest by *Standing at Ease*, as above explained.

When standing at ease for any considerable time in cold weather, the men are permitted to move their limbs, but without quitting their ground, so that upon the word *Attention* no one shall have materially lost his dressing in the line. In this case the *Stand at Ease* is given in the tone of a permission and not of command.

S. 3. *Eyes to the Right.*

Eyes Right.

Eyes Left.

Eyes Front.

{ On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with a slight turn of the head. At the words *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the words *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier.

These motions are useful on the wheeling of divisions,—or in closing to a flank,—or when dressing is ordered after a halt; and particular attention must be paid, in the several turnings of the eyes, to prevent the soldier from moving his body, which must be preserved perfectly square to the front; but in all marches to the front, the recruit, at open order, must be taught to select objects in his front, and to march straight upon them:—at close order, the touch, with the preservation of a uniform and proper cadence, must form his only guide in marching.

S. 4. *The Facings.*

In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground; the body must rather incline forward, and the knees be kept straight.

*To the Right
Face.*

{ 1st. Place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right on both heels.

*To the Left
Face.*

{ 1st. Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the left on both heels.

*To the Right
about, Face.*

{ 1st. Place the ball of the right toe against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels.
3rd. Bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.

RECRUIT—*Without Arms.*

*To the Left
about, Face.*

- 1st. Place the right heel against the ball of the left toe, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
- 2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the left about on both heels.
- 3rd. Bring up the right smartly in a line with the left.

*Right, or left,
half face.*

On the word of command *Right* or *Left Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon.

Front.

When it is intended to resume the original front, the word of command *Front*, will be given, and the whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front.

*Right or Left
about, three-
quarters Face.*

When it is necessary to perform the diagonal march to the rear, the recruit will receive the word *Right* (or *Left*) *about, three-quarters face*, upon which he brings the ball of the right foot (not the ball of the toe) to the left heel, or the right heel to the ball of the left foot, and makes a three-quarters face in the given direction. Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right he fronts to the left; and if he has faced to the left, he fronts to the right.

Front.

The feet in the first of the above motions are to be slipped back or brought forward without a jerk; the movement being from the hip, so that the body is kept perfectly steady until faced.

The greatest precision must be observed in these facings, for if they are not exactly executed, a body of men, after being properly dressed, will lose their dressing on every small movement of facing.

S. 5. Position in Marching.

In marching, the soldier must maintain the position of the body as directed in Sect. 1. He must be well balanced on his limbs. His arms and hands must be kept perfectly steady by his sides, and on no account be suffered to move or vibrate; care must be taken that the hand does not cling to the thigh, or partake in the least degree of the movement of the limb. The body must be kept erect and square to the front. The movement of the leg and thigh must spring from the haunch, and be free and natural. The foot must be raised sufficiently high to clear the ground without grazing it, carried straight to the front, and, without being drawn back, placed softly on the ground, so as not to jerk or shake the body in the slightest degree. The head to be kept well up, and straight to the front, and the eyes not to be turned to the right or left.

Balance Step.

The recruit being placed in the position of the soldier, as above described, is instructed in the balance step, the object of which is to teach him the free movement of his limbs, preserving at the same time perfect squareness of shoulders, with the utmost steadiness of body, and no labour must be spared to attain this first and most essential object, which

forms indeed the very foundation of good marching. The instructor must be careful that the recruit does not contract a habit of drooping or throwing back a shoulder at these motions, which are intended practically to show the true principles of marching, and that steadiness of body is compatible with perfect freedom of the limbs.

1st. *Without gaining Ground.*

<i>Caution.</i>	{ Balance step without gaining ground, commencing with the left foot.
<i>Front.</i>	{ The left foot is brought gently forward with the toe at the proper angle to the left, the foot about three inches from the ground, the left heel in line with the toe of the right foot.
<i>Rear.</i>	{ When steady the left foot is brought gently back (without a jerk,) the left knee a little bent, the left toe brought close to the right heel. The left foot in this position will not be so flat as to the front, as the toe will be a little depressed.
<i>Front.</i>	{ When steady, the word <i>Front</i> will be given as above, and repeated to the <i>Rear</i> three or four times;
<i>Halt.</i>	{ to prevent the recruits being fatigued, the word <i>Halt</i> will be given, when the left foot, either advanced, or to the rear, will be brought to the right.

The instructor will afterwards make the recruit balance upon the left foot, advancing and retiring the right in the same manner.

2dly. *Gaining Ground by the Word Forward.*

<i>Front.</i>	{ On the word <i>Front</i> , the left foot is brought gently to the front without a jerk; the knee to be gradually straightened as the foot is brought forward, the toe turned out a little to the left and remaining about three inches from the ground. In this posture he remains for a few seconds only in the first instance, till practice has steadied him in the position.
<i>Forward.</i>	{ On this word of command, the left foot is brought to the ground, at 30 inches from heel to heel, while the right foot is raised at the same moment, and continues extended to the rear. The body remains upright, but inclining forward; the head erect, and neither turned to the right nor left.
<i>Front.</i>	{ On the word <i>Front</i> , the right foot is brought forward, and so on.

S. 6. Slow Step.

March. { On the word *March*, the left foot is carried 30 inches to the front, and without being drawn back is placed softly on the ground so as not to jerk or shake the body ; the recruit is to be taught to take 75 of these steps in a minute.

The recruit must be carefully trained, and thoroughly instructed in this step, as an essential foundation for arriving at accuracy in the paces of more celerity. This is the slowest step at which troops are to move.

S. 7. The Halt.

Halt. { On the word *Halt*, let the rear foot be brought upon a line with the advanced one, so as to finish the step which was being taken when the command was given.

N. B. The words *Halt, dress*—to be considered as one word of command.

Three or four recruits will now be formed in one rank at open distance, and instructed as follows.

S. 8. Stepping Out.

Step Out. { The squad marches, as already directed, in slow time. On the word *Step Out* the recruit must be taught to lengthen his step to 33 inches, by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence.

This step is necessary, when a temporary exertion in line, and to the front, is required ; and is applied both to slow and quick time ; and at the word (slow or quick step) the pace of 30 inches must be resumed

S. 9. Stepping Short.

Step Short. { On the word *Step Short*, the foot advancing will finish its pace, and afterwards each recruit will step as far as the ball of his toe, and no farther, until the word *Forward* be given, when the usual pace of 30 inches is to be taken.

This step is useful when a momentary retardment of either a battalion in line, or of a division in column, shall be required.

S. 10. Marking Time.

Mark Time. { On the words *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace. after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground, but alternately throwing out the foot and bringing it back square with the other. At the word *Forward*, the usual pace of 30 inches will be taken.

This step is necessary when a column, division, &c., on the march has to wait for the coming up of others.

S. 11. *The Side or Closing Step.*

The side or closing step is performed from the halt in quick time, by the following commands ;

Right Close—Quick March.

Left Close—Quick March.

*Right Close,
Quick March.*

Halt.

{ In closing to the right, on the word *Quick March*, eyes are turned to the right, and each man carries his right foot about 10 inches directly to his right (or, if the files are closed, to his neighbour's left foot), and instantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel, and proceeds to take the next step in the same manner ; the whole with perfect precision of time, shoulders kept square, knees not bent, and in the true line on which the body is formed. At the word *Halt*, the whole halt, turn their eyes to the front, and are perfectly steady. (Vide S. 3, Part II.)

NOTE.—In closing on rough or broken ground the knees must necessarily be bent.

S. 12. *Stepping Back.*

*Step Back,
March.*

Halt.

{ The *Step Back*, is performed in the slow time and pace of 30 inches, from the halt. On the command *Step Back—March*, the recruit must be taught to move straight to the rear, preserving his shoulders square to the front, and his body erect. On the word *Halt*, the foot in front must be brought back square with the other.

A few paces only of the Step Back can be necessary at a time.

S. 13. *Changing the Feet.*

Change Feet.

{ To change the feet in marching, the advanced foot completes its pace, the ball of the other is brought up quickly to the heel of the advanced one, which instantly makes another step forward, so that the cadence may not be lost.

This may be required of an individual, who is stepping with a different foot from the rest of his division ; in doing which he will in fact take two successive steps with the same foot.

S. 14. *Oblique Step.*

*To the Left
oblique March.*

{ When the recruit has acquired the regular length and cadence of the slow pace, he is to be taught the oblique step. At the words *To the Left oblique—March*, without altering his personal squareness of position, he will, when he is to step with his left foot, point and carry it forward 19 inches in the diagonal line, to the left, which gives about 13 inches to

Two.

the side, and about 13 inches to the front. On the word *Two*, he will bring his right foot, 30 inches forward, so that the right heel be placed 13 inches directly before the left one. In this position he will pause, and on the word *Two*, continue to march, as before directed, by advancing his left foot 19 inches, pausing at each step till confirmed in his position; it being essentially necessary to take the greatest care that his shoulders be preserved square to the front. From the combination of these two movements, the general obliquity gained will amount to an angle of about 25 degrees. When the recruit is habituated to the lengths and directions of the step, he must be made to continue the march, without pausing, and with firmness; when he has been made perfect in the oblique step in slow time, he must be instructed in quick time on the same principle.

As all marching (the side step excepted) invariably begins with the left foot, whether the obliquing commences from the halt or on the march, the first diagonal step taken, is by the leading foot of the side inclined to, when it comes to its turn, after the command is pronounced.

The squareness of the person, and the habitual cadenced step, in consequence, are the great directions of the oblique, as well as of the direct march.

Each recruit should be separately and carefully instructed in the principles of the foregoing sections of the drill. They form the basis of all military movements.

S. 15. *The Quick Step.*

The cadence of the slow pace having become perfectly habitual to the recruits, they are now to be taught to march in *quick* time, which is 108 steps in a minute, each of 30 inches, making 270 feet in a minute.

Quick, March.

{ The command *Quick, March*, being given with a pause between them, the word *Quick* is to be considered as a caution, and the whole to remain perfectly steady. On the word *March*, the whole move off, conforming to the directions given in Sec. 5.

After the recruit is perfectly grounded in marching to the front in quick time, all the alterations of step, as above, for slow time, must be practised in the quick time.

This is the pace which will be applied generally to all movements by large as well as small bodies of troops; and therefore the recruit must be trained and thoroughly instructed in this essential part of his duty.

S. 16. *The Double March.*

The directions for the March, in the preceding section, apply in a great degree to this step, which is 150 steps in the minute, each of 36 inches, making 450 feet in a minute.

Double March, { On the word *Double March*, the whole step off together with the left feet ; keeping the heads erect, and the shoulders square to the front ; the knees are a little bent ; the body is more advanced than in the other marches ; the arms hang with ease down the outside of the thigh. The instructor will be careful to habituate the recruit to the full pace of 36 inches, otherwise he will get into the habit of a short trot, which would defeat the obvious advantages of this degree of march.

Halt.

As directed in Section 7.

The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that *slow time* is to be taken ; when the *Quick* or *Double March* is meant, the words *Quick*, or *Double*, as a caution, will precede the word *March*.

The great advantage attending the constant use of the plummet must be obvious ; and the several lengths swinging the times of the different marches in a minute, are as follows :

		In.	Hun.
Slow time	75 steps in the minute	24,	96
Quick time.....	108	12,	03
Double march.....	150	6,	26

A musket-ball suspended by a string which is not subject to stretch, and on which are marked the different required lengths, will answer the above purpose, may be easily acquired, and should be frequently compared with an accurate standard in the adjutant's possession. The length of the plummet is to be measured from the point of suspension to the centre of the ball.

SINGLE RANK AT CLOSE ORDER.

Six or eight recruits will now be formed in rank at close files, having a steady well-drilled soldier on their flank to lead, and will then be carefully instructed in the *touch*, which in close order constitutes the principal guide and regulator in marching. Each man when properly in line, should feel his right or left-hand man (towards the point of direction) at the thick part of the arm immediately below the elbow, which must continue turned in and close to the side. The fingers are kept straight, the thumb close to the fore-finger, the thumb and fore-finger in a small degree turned out (in order to keep the elbows close), the edge of the hand very slightly touching the thigh, and a little behind the seam of the trowsers. The *touch* must be light, and crowding carefully avoided.

S. 17. Dressing when halted.

Dress.

{ Dressing is to be taught equally by the left as by the right. On the word *Dress*, each individual will cast his eyes to the point to which he is ordered to dress, with a slight turn of the head, but preserving the shoulders and body square to their front. The whole person of the man must move as may be necessary, and bending backward or forward is not to be permitted. He must take short quick steps, thereby gradually and exactly to gain his position, and on no account be suffered to attempt it by any sudden or violent alteration, which must infallibly derange whatever is beyond him. The faces of the men, and not their breasts or feet, are the line of dressing. Each man is to be able just to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him.

In dressing, the eyes of the men are always turned to the officer who gives the word *Dress*; and who is posted at the point by which the body halts; and who from that point corrects his men, on a point at or beyond his opposite flank.

The faults to be avoided, and generally committed by the soldier in dressing, are, passing the line; the head too forward, and body kept back; the shoulders not square; the head turned too much.

With a view to establish more exactly the principles on which all dressing depends, the following instructions in the drill of recruits will be observed.

*By the Right
(or Left)
forward Dress.*

{ The right hand man will be moved up a pace and quarter (or half), and another soldier, as a second point, four paces to his right, while the left-hand man, or any other person, serves as a corresponding point for the instructor, upon the left. The instructor will then give the word, *No. 2, By the right forward Dress*, when the second recruit will take a pace to the front with the left foot, and shuffle up into line with the two points on his right, taking up his touch and dressing at the same time; the instructor, standing clear to the right of the two points, when he sees that the recruit is properly dressed, and the touch perfect, gives the word *Eyes front*, that heads may be replaced and remain square to the front.

Eyes Front.

*By the Right
(or Left) back-
ward Dress.*

{ When every recruit individually has practised and is perfect in his dressing up, both by right and left forward, he must be taught to dress back by the right and left in the same manner.

The instructor will then cause two or three recruits to dress up and back together, taking care that the touch is always preserved, and afterwards the whole squad together,

No rank, or body, ought ever to be dressed, without the person on its flank appointed to dress it, determining, or at least supposing a line, on which the rank, or body is to be formed, and for that purpose taking as his object the distant flank man, or a point beyond such flank, or a man thrown out on purpose: dressing must then be made gradually, and progressively, from the fixed point, towards the flank one; and each man successively, but quickly, must be brought up into the true line, so as to become a new point, from whence the person directing proceeds in the correction of the others; and he himself, when so directing, must take care that his person, or his eyes at least, be in the true line which he is then giving.

S. 18. *File Marching.*

*To the ———
face.*

March.

The recruits must first *face*, and then be instructed to cover each other exactly in file, so that the head of the man immediately before may conceal the heads of all the others in his front. The strictest observance of all the rules for marching is particularly necessary in marching by files, which is first to be taught at the *slow time*, and afterwards in *quick time*.

On the word *March*, the whole are immediately to step off together, gaining at the first step 30 inches, and so continuing each step without increasing the distance betwixt each recruit, every man locking or placing his advanced foot on the ground, before the spot from whence his preceding man had taken up his. No looking down nor leaning backward, is to be suffered on any pretence whatever. The leader is to be directed to march straight forward on some distant objects given him for that purpose, and the recruits made to cover one another during the march, with the most scrupulous exactness: great attention must be paid to prevent them from opening out and losing their compact formation.

S. 19. *Wheeling of a single Rank in Slow Time, from the halt.*

Right wheel.

March.

At the word, *Right wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to the right; on the word *March* they step off together, the whole turning their eyes to the left (the wheeling or outward flank), except the man on the left of the rank, who looks inwards and, during the wheel, becomes a kind of base line for the others to conform to, and maintain the uniformity of front. The outward wheeling man steps the usual pace of 30 inches, the whole observe the same time, but each man shortening his step in proportion as he is nearer to the standing flank on which the wheel is made. During the wheel, the whole remain closed to the standing flank; that is, they touch, without incommoding their neighbour;

Halt, Dress.

Eyes front.

When the recruits are able to perform the wheel with accuracy in the *slow time*, they must be practised in *quick time*.

Nothing will tend sooner to enable the recruit to acquire the proper length of step, according to his distance from the pivot, than continuing the wheel without halting for several revolutions of the circle, and also giving the word *Halt, Dress*, at instants not expected and when only a 6th, 8th, or any smaller proportion of the circle is completed.

S. 20. *Wheeling backwards, a single Rank.*

*On the Right,
backwards*

Wheel.

Quick March.

Halt.

Dress.

they must not stoop forward, but remain upright; opening out from the standing flank is to be avoided; closing in upon it, during the wheel, is to be resisted. On the word, *Halt, Dress*, each man halts immediately, without pressing forward. The dressing being completed, the squad receives the command, *Eyes front*.

At the words, *On the Right backwards Wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to his left. At the word *Quick March*, the whole step backward in quick time, dressing by the outward wheeling man; those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small, and those towards the wheeling man increasing them as they are placed nearer to him. The recruit in this wheel must not bend forward, nor be suffered to look down; but, by casting his eyes to the wheeling flank, preserve the dressing of the rank. On the word, *Halt*, the whole remain perfectly steady, still looking to the wheeling flank till they receive the word, *Dress*.

The recruits should be first practised to wheel backwards at the slow step; and at all times it will be necessary to prevent them from hurrying the pace; an error soldiers are very liable to fall into, particularly in wheeling backwards.

S. 21. *Changing the Direction by the Wheel of a single Rank on a moveable Pivot.*

*Right (or left)
Shoulders
forward.*

Forward.

When the rank is marching to the front, and is ordered to change its direction to either flank, it receives the word *Right (or Left) Shoulders forward*; upon which the outward file of the named flank continues to step out at the full pace, and the wheel is performed (according to the principle explained in Section 20) upon the inner file of the other flank, which brings the shoulder gradually round,—and gaining ground sufficient to circle round the wheeling point (where such is given), marks time, until it receives the word, *Forward*; but the wheel on the moveable pivot is always made at the same time at which the body may be moving. The commander gives the word, *Forward*, when he sees that the rank has gained the front on which he intends it to move in a perpendicular direction.

S. 22. *Oblique Marching in Front.*

Right oblique. { When the squad is marching in front and receives the word, *To the right oblique*; each man, the first time he raises the right foot, will, instead of throwing it straight forward, carry it in the diagonal direction, as has been already explained in Section 14, taking care not to alter the position of his body, shoulders or head. The greatest attention is to be paid to the shoulders of every man in the squad, that they remain parallel to the line on which they first were placed, and that the right shoulders do not fall to the rear, which they are very apt to do in obliquing to the right, and which immediately changes the direction of the front. On the word *Forward*, the incline ceases, and the whole march forward. In obliquing to the left, the same rules are to be observed, with the difference of the left leg going to the left, and attention to keep up the left shoulder.

Forward.

The same instructions that are given for slow time, serve also for quick time.

In obliquing to the right, the touch must be preserved to the left, and *vice versa*, excepting in the obliquing of a battalion, when the touch must always be to the centre.

S. 23. *Diagonal March.*

Right (or Left) half face.
March.
Halt, Front.
Right (or Left) half turn.
Front turn.

{ This march will be commenced from the halt, by giving the command *Right (or Left) half face*, as described in Section 4, and on the word, *March*, the men move on the diagonal lines upon which they are individually placed in echelon. Upon the command, *Halt, Front*, the original front is resumed. When the squad is marching to the front and it is desired to take an oblique direction, the word *Right (or Left) half turn* is given, and the men move as above prescribed,—and when it is intended to move to the original front without halting, the word, *Front turn*, is given, when each man will turn his body to the front and move forwards without checking the pace.

{ When the movement is performed to the left, the reverse of the foregoing instructions will take place.

During the diagonal march the leading flank will be the pivot for the time being; for instance, when a squad or company is moving by the right half turn, the right-hand man must pay particular attention to the length of pace, and to move perpendicular to the line he took up when he made his half turn, as the accuracy of his movement may assist very much in preserving the division in its proper position. The other files must be careful that their right arms do not get beyond the centre of the men's backs who precede them in echelon; and if they keep this position, their right feet will just clear the left of the preceding file.

WITH ARMS.

S. 24. *Position of the Soldier.*

WHEN the firelock is shouldered, the person of the soldier remains in the position described under the head of *Close order*, except that the wrist of the left hand is turned a little out, the better to embrace the butt. The firelock is placed in the hand, with the two first joints of the fingers grasping the inside of the butt, the thumb alone to appear in front. The piece must be carried at the full length of the arm, the butt a little forward, the fore part nearly even with that of the thigh; the hind part of it lightly touching the thigh, when stationary, without being in the least degree affected by it when in motion. The firelock will rest upon the hollow of the shoulder, and be held firm and steady.

S. 25. *Different Motions of the Firelock.*

The following motions of the firelock will be taught and practised as here set down, until each recruit is perfect in them; they being necessary for the ease of the soldier in the course of exercise.

<i>As mentioned in the manual Exercise.</i>	{	Supporting arms.
		Sloping arms.
		Carrying arms.
		Ordering arms.
		Standing at ease.
		Attention.
	{	Shouldering from the order.

The recruit must be accustomed to *carry* his arms for a considerable time together; it is most essential he should do so, and not be allowed to *support* or *slope* them so often as is practised, under the idea that long *carrying* them is a position of too much constraint.

A company or battalion is never to come to the HALT, OR FORM IN LINE, or to dress, (which are situations where the greatest accuracy of front is required,) but with *carried* arms. When troops are in motion, arms may be sloped by word of command; and it must here be observed, that when this is the case, the touch to the firelock arm must be kept by the elbow. It is to be understood, as a general rule, that in the double march, as the men make the first step, they slope arms without any separate word of command; on being halted, arms are instantly carried in the same manner.

S. 26. *Attention in forming the Squad.*

When the SQUAD or division (consisting of from six to eight files) *falls in*, each man, with carried arms, will take his place in his rank, beginning from the flank to which he is ordered to form; he will dress himself in line by the rule already given, assume the ordered position of a soldier, and stand perfectly steady. Attention must be paid that the files are correctly closed; that the men in the rear rank cover well, looking their file leaders in the middle of the neck; that the rear rank has its proper distance of one pace (30 inches) from the front rank, and that both ranks are equally well dressed,

S. 27. *Open Order.*

*Rear Rank,
take Open Order.*

March.

The recruits being formed in two ranks at close order, on the word *Rear rank take Open Order*, the flank men on the right and left of the rear rank step briskly back one pace, face to their right, and stand covered, to mark the ground on which the rear rank is to halt, and dress at open order; every other individual remains ready to move. On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank steps back one pace, dressing by the right.

S. 28. *Close Order.*

*Rear Rank, take
Close order,
March.*

On the word *Rear Rank, take Close Order*, the whole remain perfectly steady; at the word *March* the rank closes within one pace.

S. 29. THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

*1st.
Secure Arms.*

1st. Bring the right hand briskly up, and place it under the cock, the forefinger touching the back part of it, the thumb placed between the stock and barrel, and pointing to the muzzle, keeping the fire-lock steady.

2nd. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the fire-lock with it at the swell, bringing the elbow close down upon the lock, carefully avoiding to raise or lower the shoulder; the right hand kept fast in this motion, and the piece still upright.

3rd. Quit the right hand, giving the piece a cant with the fore-fingers, and bring it down to your right side, bringing the firelock down to the *secure*, under the left arm, the elbow thrown a little to the rear, the guard *just* visible, the thumb on the sling, the fingers grasping the barrel, and the hand rather below the hip bone.

*2nd. Shoulder
Arms.*

1st. Bring the firelock up to the perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock, as the first motion of the *secure*.

2nd. Quit the left hand, and strike the butt with the palm, grasping it at the same instant.

3rd. Quit the right hand, and bring it smartly down to the right side.

3rd. Order Arms.

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand at the lower loop, just at the swell, the elbow close to the body.

2nd. Bring it down to the right side, to the *trail*, allowing the little finger to slip between the stock and barrel, the butt as low down as the arm will admit without constraint.

3rd. Drop the heel of it on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, and the hand flat upon the side of the stock; the thumb only to appear on the sling.

4th. *Fix Bayonets.*

1st. At the word *Fix*, place the thumb of the right hand, as quickly as possible, behind the barrel.

2nd. As soon as the word of command is fully given, take a grip of the firelock, and push the muzzle a little forward, grasping the bayonet with the left hand, the elbow kept well forward so as not to interfere with the left-hand man, and fixing it with the utmost celerity. The instant this is done, return as quickly as possible, to the order, as above described, and stand perfectly steady.

5th. *Shoulder Arms.*

1st. As soon as the word *Shoulder* is given, take a grip of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets.

2nd. At the last word, *Arms*, the firelock must be thrown, with the right hand, in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as possible, into its proper position on the left shoulder. The hand crosses the body in so doing but must instantly be withdrawn.

6th. *Present Arms.*

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand, under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2nd. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the *poise*, by placing the left hand (smartly and with a tell) upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards; the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with, and pointing to the left eye: the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position, the left elbow close to the butt, and the right elbow close to the body.

3rd. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, making it tell with the left hand, drawing back the right foot at the same instant, so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel. The firelock in this position, with the guard to the front, to be totally supported in the left hand, and opposite to the left thigh; the right hand lightly holding the small of the butt; the fingers pointing rather downwards; the body to rest entirely on the left foot; both knees straight.

7th. *Shoulder Arms.*

1st. By a turn of the right wrist, bring the firelock to its proper position on the left shoulder, making the motion tell, the left hand grasping the butt, and bringing up the right foot at the same instant to its original position.

2nd. Quit the right hand briskly, and bring it down to the right side.

8th. *Port Arms.*

At one motion, throw the firelock from the shoulder, across the body, meeting it smartly with both hands at the same instant, to a diagonal position, in

which the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast ; the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionably depressed.

The right hand grasps the small of the butt, and the left holds the piece at the swell, close to the lower pipe ; the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle ; both elbows close to the body, the fingers of the left hand between the stock and barrel.

9th.
Charge Bayonets

Make a half-face to the right, the right toe straight off to the right, and the left toe full to the front, and bring down the firelock to nearly a horizontal position, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh below the hip.

10th.
Shoulder Arms.

1st. Throw the firelock up to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt, and grasping it, and at the same instant coming to your proper front.

2nd. Quit the right hand smartly, and bring it down to the right side.

11th.
Advance Arms.

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2nd. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the poise, by placing the left hand upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards, the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with, and pointing to, the left eye ; the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position.

3rd. Bring the firelock down to the right side with the right hand as low as it will admit without constraint, at the same time striking it smartly with the left hand at the swell, the guard between the thumb and fore-finger of the right, the three last fingers under the cock, with the guard to the front.

4th. Quit the left hand.

12th.
Order Arms.

1st. At this word the left hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock, with the fore-finger in the line with the point of the right shoulder.

2nd. Bring the firelock down as low as the left arm will admit to the right side ; at the same time let the right hand seize the top of the ramrod, between the second joint of the fore-finger and thumb, the whole of the fingers shut in the hand.

3rd. Let the firelock drop on the ground, and the right hand be smartly brought to the position of ordered arms, quitting the left hand short away, at the same instant.

13th.
Advance Arms. { 1st. At the word *Advance*, the thumb of the right hand is slipt quickly in rear of the barrel.
At the word *Arms*, it is brought to the advance by a sharp cant of the right hand ; the left arm is brought across the body, to steady the firelock to the shoulder.
2nd. Quit the left hand.

14th.
Shoulder Arms. { 1st. Bring up the left hand and seize the piece at the swell, raise it about one inch ; at the same instant slip the thumb of the right hand under the cock, by a turn of the right wrist.
2nd. Throw it smartly to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt, grasping it.
3rd. Quit the right hand, and bring it to the right side.

N. B.—In these motions great care must be taken to preserve the squareness of the body, and to avoid raising or sinking the shoulder.

15th.
Support Arms. { 1st. Seize the small of the butt, under the lock, with the right hand, the thumb pointing upwards.
2nd. Bring the left arm under the cock.
3rd. Quit the right hand

16th.
Stand at Ease. { At this word of command the right hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock at the small of the butt, close up under the left arm, with the thumb of the right hand pointing upwards, the right foot drawn back, the left knee bent, and the firelock a little sloped.

17th.
Attention. { At this word of command the right hand is dropped smartly to the right side, and the right foot brought in line with the left.

18th.
Carry Arms. { 1st. Seize the small of the butt under the left arm, with the right hand.
2nd. Smartly place the left hand grasping the butt, the firelock kept steady.
3rd. Quit the right hand.
At the same instant allowing the left arm to sink to the full extent.

19th.
Slope Arms. { In sloping arms, the upper part of the arm is not to move, the guard of the firelock is to be raised so as gently to press against the hollow of the shoulder, the hand in a line with the elbow, the toe of the butt in a line with the centre of the left thigh.

20th.
Stand at Ease { On the word *Ease*, bring the right hand smartly across the body, placing it on the left hand, both thumbs on the fore part of the heel of the butt, that of the left hand uppermost, and drawing the right foot back at the same instant, the left knee bent.

21st.
Attention. { At this word of command resume the attitude of attention, by bringing the right hand smartly to the right side, and the right foot in line with the left.

- 22nd. *Carry Arms.* { 1st. Drop the left arm to its extent, and bring the right hand smartly across the body ; the fore part of the fingers to meet the small of the butt, as in the first motion of the "Secure."
2nd. Quit the right hand.
- 23rd. *Order Arms.* { As prescribed in page 14.
- 24th. *Unfix Bayonets.* { At the word *Unfix*, slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel ; at the last sound of the word *Bayonet*, force the muzzle a little forward, bring the left hand smartly to the upper loop, the thumb pointing upwards. Strike the bow of the bayonet with the heel of the right hand, so as to unfix it : let the bow fall over the thumb, and the two fore-fingers on the top of the socket, with the left hand force the muzzle of the firelock back to its proper position, at the same instant bring the thumb of the left hand on the top of the scabbard, for the purpose of guiding the bayonet into it ; and bring the right hand smartly to the position of ordered arms.
- 25th. *Stand at Ease.* { As before directed.

It is to be understood that whenever a battalion in line charges with bayonets, the whole are in the first instance to advance at firm quick step, with shouldered arms ; at the word *Prepare to Charge*, the firelocks of the front rank will be brought to the long trail, and those of the rear rank to the slope ;—at the word *Charge*, the firelocks of the front rank will be thrown smartly to the charging position, and the pace increased to double march, carefully avoiding too much hurry. The enemy being routed, it will depend on the officer commanding to give the word *Halt*, when both ranks will shoulder arms, and proceed as may be afterwards directed.

In marching any distance, or in standing at ease when *supported*, the men are allowed to bring their right hand across the body to the small of the butt, which latter must, in that case, be thrown a little forward ; the fingers of the left hand being uppermost, must be placed between the body and the right elbow ; the right hands are to be instantly removed when the division *halts*, or is ordered to *dress by the right or left*.

TIME.

The motions in the Manual Exercise are to be performed, leaving one pause of the slow time of march between each motion, except that of *fixing bayonets*, in which a longer time must be given. One pause should also be made between the first and last parts of the words of command ; for instance, *shoulder* (one pause) *arms*, both in manual and platoon.

The manual is not to be executed by one word, or signal, but each separate word of command is to be given by the officer who commands the body performing it.

SENTRIES.

Sentries, posted with shouldered arms, are permitted afterwards to *support*, but not to slope them. On the approach of an officer, they immediately *carry* their arms, and put themselves into their proper position, which is not to be done at the instant he passes, but by the time he is within twenty yards of their post, so that they may be perfectly steady before he comes up.

Sentries are to *port arms* when challenging any person approaching their posts.

CORPORALS.

Corporals marching with reliefs, or commanding detachments or divisions, are to be on the right, and will carry their arms *advanced*, with bayonets fixed.

METHOD OF PILING ARMS.

Pile Arms.

The company standing in close order with ordered arms, and told off by threes, the word *Pile* is then given : the whole of the company slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel of the firelock, at the same time drawing back their right feet, in order to face to their right, with the exception of numbers two, in the rear rank ; they advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, in order to face to the left. The word *Arms*, is then given, the whole of the front rank, and one and three of the rear, face to the right ; one and three files of the front rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt, with the sling towards them. One and three files of the rear rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt with the sling from them, which brings the lock outwards : having done this, they lock their ramrods together, still bearing them well up so as to shew an interval. Number two file of the front rank throws his firelock to the rear as he then stands, and brings his left hand on number one muzzle, and completes that pile : having done that, he remains perfectly steady, faced to the right ; in piling with number three, the front and rear ranks have already locked their ramrods. Number two, of the rear rank, throws his firelock off to his own rear as he then stands, and completes number three pile by bringing his left hand on the muzzle of the firelock ; having done this, he faces to his right about, and remains steady.

UNPILE ARMS.

Unpile Arms.

At the word *Unpile*, the whole advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, and seize their firelocks at the top brass, thumbs pointing upwards ;

{ the files numbered two of the rear rank must work well round on the hips to reach their firelocks : at the word *Arms*, the whole snatch their firelocks towards them, and front at the same time.

FUSIL EXERCISE.

The Fusil at the shoulder, or when carried, is to be placed in the left hand to the full extent of the arm ; the barrel to the front, the cock resting upon the fingers, and the thumb over the hammer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1st.
<i>Secure Arms.</i></p> | <p>{ 1st. Raise the left hand to a height that will admit the fingers of the right hand being placed under the cock.
2nd. Seize the fusil with the left hand at the swell, with the elbow close.
3rd. Quit the right hand, giving the piece a cant with the fore-fingers, and bring the fusil to the secure, under the left arm.</p> |
| <p>2nd.
<i>Shoulder Arms.</i></p> | <p>{ 1st. Bring the fusil up to the perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.
2nd. Quit the left hand, and seize the cock and hammer, at the same time allowing the fusil to sink to the full extent of the left arm ; the right arm remaining across the body, with the points of the fingers on the barrel, to steady the piece.
3rd. Quit the right hand, and bring it smartly down to the right side.</p> |
| <p>3rd.
<i>Order Arms.</i></p> | <p>{ 1st. Bring the right hand across the body, and seize the piece below the top swivel.
2nd. Bring the fusil down in front of the body within two inches of the ground ; lock full to the front,—left hand seizing the fusil,—thumb as high as the muzzle.
3rd. Drop the butt to the ground close between the toes. In this position the fusil is to be lightly held between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, which are to point downwards.</p> |
| <p>4th.
<i>Fix Bayonets.</i></p> | <p>{ Seize the bayonet with the left hand and fix it, and resume the position of “ Ordered Arms.”</p> |
| <p>5th.
<i>Shoulder Arms.</i></p> | <p>{ 1st. Grasp the fusil with the fingers of the right hand.
2nd. Throw the fusil into the left hand and quit the right.</p> |
| <p>6th.
<i>Port Arms.</i></p> | <p>{ At one motion throw the fusil across the body, in the manner directed in the Manual Exercise.</p> |
| <p>7th.
<i>Charge Bayonets.</i></p> | <p>{ As laid down in the Manual Exercise.</p> |

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 8th
<i>Shoulder Arms.</i> | { | 1st. Throw the piece into the left hand, seizing it as directed at the "Shoulder;" the right hand straight across the body, the points of the fingers on the barrel to steady it. |
| | | 2nd. Quit the right hand smartly. |
| 9th.
<i>Support Arms.</i> | { | 1st. Slope the fusil on the left shoulder, till the guard presses against the front of the shoulder; at the same time seize the small of the butt with the right hand. |
| | | 2nd. Seize the butt with the left hand. |
| | | 3rd. Quit the right hand. |
| 10th.
<i>Stand at Ease.</i> | { | The same as in the position of "Slope Arms," in the Manual Exercise. |
| 11th.
<i>Attention.</i> | { | As laid down in the Manual Exercise. |
| 12th.
<i>Carry Arms.</i> | { | 1st. At the word <i>Arms</i> , seize the small of the butt with the right hand. |
| | | 2nd. Slip the piece to the full extent of the left arm, seizing the cock and hammer as directed in "Shoulder Arms;" the point of the fingers of the right hand slip along the barrel to steady it. |
| | | 3rd. Quit the right hand. |
| 13th.
<i>Slope Arms.</i> | { | The same as directed for the "Support," without any pause between the motions. |
| 14th.
<i>Stand at Ease.</i> | { | As laid down in the Manual Exercise. |
| 15th.
<i>Attention.</i> | { | As laid down in the Manual Exercise. |
| 16th.
<i>Carry Arms.</i> | { | 1st. At the word <i>Arms</i> , seize the small of the butt with the right hand. |
| | | The 2nd and 3rd motions the same as the "Support." |
| 17th.
<i>Trail Arms.</i> | { | Raise the right hand to the swell of the fusil, and bring it down to the trail on the right side. |
| 18th.
<i>Shoulder Arms.</i> | { | Throw the fusil into the left side, seizing the cock and hammer with the left hand, and quit the right at the same time. |
| 19th.
<i>Order Arms.</i> | { | In three motions, as before directed. |
| 20th.
<i>Unfix Bayonets.</i> | { | Slip the left hand down to the right, strike the bayonet off with the right hand, and return it, and resume the position of "Attention." |
| 21st.
<i>Stand at Ease.</i> | { | Slip the right hand up to the left, draw the right foot back, and bend the left knee. |
| 22nd.
<i>Attention.</i> | { | Bring the right foot up to the left, and slip the right hand down to the full extent of the arm. |

Serjeants in line will remain steady at "Shoulder Arms" during the performance of the Manual and Platoon Exercises.

In taking up an alignement, the fusil is to be raised with the left hand,

the small of the butt being seized with the right, and the piece brought before the body, the barrel to the front, the left hand on the butt.

S. 30. *Platoon Exercise, and different Firings.*

The recruit having a thorough knowledge of the different motions of the firelock as shewn in the Manual Exercise, will now be taught the Platoon Exercise as follows :

Eight or ten recruits being formed in a single rank, at close files, and shouldered firelocks, will be thus taught to fire before they are formed in two ranks.

- 1st. As a front rank standing.
- 2nd. As a rear rank standing.
- 3rd. As a front rank kneeling.
- 4th. As a rear rank kneeling.

*As Front Rank,
Prime and Load.*

1st. Upon the command, make a quarter face to the right, which will bring the left toe direct to the front, the right foot to be drawn back six inches in a diagonal direction to the right, at the same time bring down the firelock to the priming position, with the left hand at the swell, the elbow close in front of the left hip, the side-brass touching the right hip, the thumb of the right hand placed in front of the steel with the fingers clenched and wrist a little turned out, the firelock nearly horizontal.

2nd. Open the pan by closing the elbow to the side, fingers straight along the lock plate pointing towards the muzzle.

Handle Cartridge.

1st. Draw the cartridge from the pouch.
2nd. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore-finger and the thumb, and bite off the top of the cartridge.

Prime.

1st. Shake some powder into the pan, and place the three last fingers on the steel.
2nd. Shut the pan by closing the elbow.
3rd. Seize the small of the butt with the above three fingers.

'Bout.

1st. Turn the piece nimbly round to the loading position, meeting the muzzle with the heel of the right hand, the butt within two inches of the ground, and the flat of it against the left ankle ; at the same time bring up the right shoulder to the front, and square the heels.

2nd. Place the butt on the ground without noise, raise the elbow square with the shoulder, shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it the paper and the ball, after which the fingers are straight, with the second joint of the fore-finger resting on head of the ramrod, and thumb pointing downwards, elbow square with the shoulder.

In this position each recruit must feel the guard against the centre of the left shin, the thumb of the left hand pressed against the centre, and in front of the left thigh, the muzzle of the firelock to be brought

in front of the breast-plate, and the barrel to the front.

3rd. Drop the right elbow close to the body and seize the head of the ramrod with the second joint of the fore-finger and thumb.

Draw Ramrods

1st. Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back handed exactly in the middle, with the elbow square with the shoulder.

2nd. Draw it entirely out with a straight arm above the shoulder, turning it at the same time to the front, put it one inch into the barrel ; the ramrod is thus held between the two fore-fingers and thumb, with the two last fingers shut in the hand.

Ram down Cartridge.

1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before exactly in the middle till the second finger touches the muzzle, elbow close.

2nd. Press the ramrod lightly towards you, and slip the two fore-fingers and thumb to the point, then grasp it as before.

3rd. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom.

4th. Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

Return Ramrods.

1st. Draw the ramrod half out, catching it, back handed, with the elbow square.

2nd. Draw it entirely out with a straight arm above the shoulder, turning it to the front ; put it into the loops, and force it as quickly as possible to the bottom, the fore-finger and thumb holding the ramrod as in the position immediately previous to drawing it, and after a pause of one pace of the slow time bring the firelock with one motion to the same position as at the word *prime and load*, at the same time resuming the half face to the right, and carrying the right foot diagonally to the rear.

As Front Rank Ready.

Place the thumb of the right hand on the cock, and fingers behind the guard, and cock the piece ; then take a grasp of the butt, fixing the eye steadfastly upon some object in front.

P'sent.

Bring the firelock up to the present, slowly and independently until in line with the object the eye had fixed upon ; then pull the trigger without a jerk, and when fired, remain looking on the aim until the word *load* is given.

Too much pains cannot be taken to prevent the recruit from raising his firelock with a jerk, it must be deliberately raised until alligned with the object that the eye is fixed upon, and so that he may lay the right cheek on the butt without too much stooping of the head ; particular care must be taken that the recruit in this position shuts the left eye in taking aim, looking along the barrel with the right eye from the breech-pin to the muzzle.

- Load.* { Bring down the firelock to the priming position, and take hold of the cock with the thumb and fingers behind the guard, and draw it back to the half-cock; the loading will be performed as before directed.
- Shoulder Arms.* { Seize the small of the butt and place the firelock on the left shoulder, bringing the shoulders and heels square to the front.
- Rear Rank As Ready.* { Make a half-face to the right, which will bring the left toe direct to the front, and step with the right foot as far to the right as will bring the right toe of each man close to the toes of the left foot of his right-hand man, and pointing to the right; at the same time bring down the firelock to the right side, seizing it with the left hand at the swell; the side-brass to be four inches above the right hip, and cock the firelock, fixing the eye on some object in front, as before directed.
- P'sent.* { Bring up the firelock to the present slowly and independently, and pull the trigger when the object is covered, as before directed.
- Load.* { Bring down the firelock to the position described for making ready as rear rank, and half cock, as before directed.
- Handle Cartridge.* { As before directed.
- Prime.* { As before directed.
- 'Bout.* { Turn the piece nimbly round to the loading position, meeting the muzzle with the heel of the right hand, butt within two inches of the ground and the flat of it against the inside of the left ankle, bringing the right shoulder square to the front, and keeping the right foot fast.
2nd. Place the butt on the ground without noise, inside the hollow of the left foot, and proceed as before directed.
- Draw Ramrods.* { As before directed.
- Ram down Cartridge* { As before directed.
- Return Ramrods.* { As before directed, and after a pause of one pace of slow time, bring the firelock to the position of prime and load, resuming the right half face.

TO FIRE KNEELING.

As Front Rank kneeling. Ready. { Sink down smartly on the right knee, which is to be drawn back about six inches from the left heel, the left leg to be perpendicular, the head and body erect, the firelock to be brought down to the priming position, the side-brass in line with the haunches ; then cock the piece, and grasp the small of the butt, at the same time fixing the eyes steadfastly on some object in front.

Present. { Raise the firelock slowly until in line with the object, and fire as already directed for front rank standing.

Load. Handle Cartridge. Prime. } As before directed.

'Bout. { With the left hand pass the firelock round in front of the left knee, and bring it to the left side close to the thigh, the butt to the rear, the sling upwards, the muzzle about three inches farther back than the left knee.

Load. Draw Ramrods. Ram down Cartridge. Return Ramrods. } As before directed, and bring the firelock round in front of the left knee to the priming position by shifting it through the left hand.

N B. When the word *Order Arms* is given, the men are to spring up to the standing position, bringing the firelock to the order.

As Rear Rank kneeling Ready. { Sink down smartly on the right knee, which is to be drawn back about six inches diagonally to the right of the left heel ; the left leg to be perpendicular, the head and body erect, the firelock to be brought down to the priming position, the side-brass four inches above the haunches ; then cock the piece and grasp the small of the butt, at the same time fixing the eyes steadfastly on some object in front.

P'sent. Load. Handle Cartridge. Prime } As before directed.

'Bout. { Turn the body to the right and lean to the rear, and with the left hand reverse the firelock, bringing the butt to the front, the sling upwards, the muzzle about the same height as the right elbow.

The recruits, being thoroughly grounded in the foregoing instructions, may now be practised in two ranks at close order, in the different firings as a company in line, as a wing of a battalion, as a battalion firing a volley, file firing, &c. &c.

From twenty to thirty files may now be formed into two ranks at close order, with shouldered arms and fixed bayonets.

*As a Company
prime and load.*

{ The front rank and rear rank as described in the foregoing directions, each man doing his motions with the greatest celerity, and as correctly as shewn in slow time, and after shutting the pan, and placing the hand on the small of the butt, the right-hand man will, as soon as he hears the division has done, cast about, the division taking the time from him ; after casting about, each man will load and work his ramrod, as shown in slow time, but the motions to be done without pause between them.

{ After returning ramrods, the whole remain perfectly steady, with the fore-finger and thumb grasping the head of the ramrod, and after a pause of one slow pace, come to the priming position.

Company.

This serves as a caution only.

Ready.

{ As shown before, both ranks keeping the feet fast.

P'sent.

{ As before directed:—"P'sent"—At the close of the General, or at the word *Cease Firing*, the company, if made ready, receives the words *Half-cock Arms*.

Half-cock Arms.

{ Place the thumb of the right hand in front of the cock-screw, and the fore finger at the same time upon the trigger ; the cock is then to be drawn a little back, and the trigger to be drawn so as to disengage the catch ; the cock to be gently let down till the edge of the flint touches the hammer ; then quit the trigger and draw back the cock to the catch of the half-cock ; the small of the butt to be seized with the right hand, and the right foot brought up to the left.

Shoulder Arms.

{ In the usual manner, and stand perfectly steady. But,—if the company should be in the act of loading, it will go on, and come to the priming position when done, waiting for the command of the officer to shoulder.

{ Firing as a wing or as a battalion, is performed precisely as laid down for a company.

{ When a battalion fires a volley, and it is not intended to reload, the caution will be given to *fire a volley and half-cock* (at the priming position.)—The battalion will then *Shoulder Arms* and *Shut Pans*, by word of command from the commanding officer.

N. B. — A company, wing, or battalion, can prime and load, or make ready from the order, with the same ease as from the shoulder.

For instance, at the words *Prime and*, slip the thumb behind the barrel, and at the word *Load*, according to direction.

Any movement can take place from 'Ordered Arms,' as occasions may require, in the following manner :—Upon the first word of the caution, bring the fingers round the barrel, and raise the butt about one inch from the ground, with the muzzle close against the hollow of the shoulder ; and at the word *Halt*, resume the position of 'Ordered Arms.'

The long trail, for the ease of the soldier, may be used on a line of march, or in marching to and from the place of parade, or exercise, or with guards marching to and from their posts.

Trailed arms must never be used in field movements, as upon such occasions it will cause loose marching, and loss of distance.

How performed at the Halt.

Trail Arms. { Slip the right hand down to the swell of the stock, and lower the muzzle to a horizontal direction ; at the same time the rear rank will fall nimbly back a short pace, so that the muzzle of the firelock shall touch the cuff of the front-rank man's jacket.

Change Arms. { Change from one hand to the other, as often as may be necessary.

The short trail must never be used in any instance, except the second motion of the order, and fixing and unfixing bayonets on the march, as such motion tends to cramp the muscles of the arm.

At the word *Halt*, arms are to be ordered without the word *Order Arms*, when the rear rank will close to the front.

INDEPENDENT, OR FILE FIRING.

Independent or file firing may commence from the right or left of companies, or from any particular part of the line, as may be directed, and should be done as follows:—

At the close of the preparative, the first file will begin, the caution having previously announced at what part of the line the firing is to commence ; when the file comes to the present, the next file makes ready, and soon for the first fire, after which each file will fire as soon as loaded, the rear-rank-man keeping his eye on his front-rank man, and preserving his fire until his front-rank man has fired, and at the close of the General they will come to the shoulder independently, after loading.

The recruits, having a thorough knowledge of the preceding portion of the drill, may now be formed in four ranks, and practise to receive cavalry with two ranks kneeling, as it is necessary to do so in square four deep.

*Prepare to
resist Cavalry,
Ready.*

{ The first rank kneel as front rank, the second rank kneeling as rear rank, both bringing at the same time the butt of the firelock in front of the right knee, the lock turned uppermost, the right hand lightly grasping the small of the butt, holding the firelock firm with the left hand at the middle of that part between the third loop and the swell,

the lower part of the left arm resting upon the thigh, the muzzle of the firelock slanting upwards, so that the point of the bayonet will be about the height of a horse's nose.

The third rank make ready as a rear rank, with this difference : they will carry the right foot only six inches to the right; the fourth rank make ready as rear rank ; in this the kneeling ranks do not cock, the two standing ranks will commence file firing at the close of the Preparative, or at the word *Commence Firing*,—and at the close of the General or at the word *Cease Firing*, they will load, and come to the front with ordered arms (at the right side), and shoulder by word of command, with the kneeling ranks, who will also shoulder from the right side ; the kneeling ranks may be fired if necessary, for which the Commander will give the words *Kneeling Ranks, ready, p'sent*, and which they do as directed in the foregoing instructions ; then with a quick motion bring the firelock down to resist Cavalry as before, and remain perfectly steady till the word *Load* is given.

N. B.—When the word *Load* is given, after firing in a square, the kneeling ranks will load as front ranks.

S. 31. *Firings.*

When the recruits have acquired the management of their arms, and are perfect in the motions of the manual and platoon exercises, they will be instructed at closed ranks in firing.

Direct to their front and both ranks kneeling.

By files.

S. 32. *Marching to the Front and Rear.*

*Squad or Division,
March.*

The squad, or division, is to be particularly well dressed ; files correct ; arms carried ; the rear rank covering exactly, each individual to have his just attitude and position before the squad is ordered to move. The march will be made by the right or left flank, and a proper trained man will therefore conduct it. The word *Squad* or *Division*, to be given as a caution ; upon which the rear rank will on all occasions lock up ; and at the word *March*, each man steps forward a *full pace*. The recruit must not turn his head or eyes to the flank by which he is marching, as a turning of the shoulders would undoubtedly follow. His elbows must be kept steady, his proper touch maintained, and his whole movement, both as to cadence and length of pace, must be regulated in conformity with that of the man next to him, towards his pivot flank ; and without reference to the man upon his reverse flank, whose business again it is to conform to him. On the word *Halt*, the rear rank will make a short pace, so as to resume its distance of one pace from the front rank,

*Halt, Front,
March.*

{ Turning to the right or left, or about, in march,
is not to be at first practised ; but the squad is to
{ *Halt, front,* by command, and then *March.*

On many occasions, where a body, great or small, after a movement to the rear or in file, is immediately to resume its proper front, instead of the words to halt, and face about, the words *halt, front*, with a slight pause between them, will be given, when it is instantly to face to its proper front in line. It is after fronting, that the dressing, if necessary, is ordered to take place.

To march straight forward is of the utmost consequence, *and he who commands at the drill will take the greatest pains to make his squad perfect in this essential object*;—for this purpose, he will often place himself behind the flank file by which the squad is to move in marching, and take a point, or object, exactly in front of that file, and another in its rear ; he will then command *March*, and remaining in his place, he will direct the advance of the squad, by keeping the flank file always in a line with these objects. Great care must be taken to prevent the leaning back of the soldier, and the bringing forward or falling back of a shoulder, as they are faults which, if not instantly rectified, will create confusion in a line, where *one man*, by bringing forward a shoulder, may change the direction of the march, and oblige the wing of a battalion to run, in order to keep dressed.

In short, it is impossible to labour too much at making the soldier move straight forward, keeping always the same front as when he commenced his march. This is effected by moving slowly from the haunches, keeping the body steady, the shoulders square, and the head to the front; and it will be attained without difficulty, by a strict attention to the rules given for marching, and a careful observance of an equal length of step, and an equal cadence or time of march. In all of which he must be guided by the correct touch to the pivot flank.

The recruit must be practised in changing the pace, without halting, from *slow to quick and double*, and from *quick to slow time* ; as well as from *quick to double*, and from *double to quick time* : but never from *double to slow time*, without a previous halt.

Right Turn.

Left Turn.

{ *Turning on the march*, in order to continue it, is
necessary when companies, or their divisions, are
moving in file, and that, without halting, it is eligi-
ble to make them move on in front ; or when
moving in front it is proper without halting to make
them move on in file.

Right about Turn.

Left about Turn.

{ This movement is applicable to companies,
whereby the front is changed on the march without
halting. On the word *Turn*, each individual soldier,
without changing step, or cadence, comes to the
right or left about on his own ground, and in his
own person performing the movement in the time
prescribed for three distinct paces, then marking
time till he receives the word *Forward*, when he
resumes the full pace to the front.

Forward.

Strong taps of the drum, regulated by the plummet, will be given immediately *before the word March*, to imprint the required measure on the mind of the recruit ; but the words *left, right*, are never to be used.

S. 33. *Open and Close Order, on the March.*

- Rear Rank, take Open Order.* { The squad when moving to the front in slow time receives the word *Rear Rank, take Open Order*; on which the front rank continues its march, without altering the pace, and the rear rank marks the time, one pace, and steps off at the second step.
- Rear Rank, take Close Order.* { On the word *Rear Rank take Close Order*, the rear rank steps nimbly up to close order, and instantly resumes the pace at which the front rank has continued to march.

S. 34. *March in File to a Flank.*

The accuracy of the march in file is so essential to all counter marches, file movements, and all deployments from close column, that the recruit cannot be too much exercised in it.

- To the — Face, March.* { After *facing*, and at the word *March*, the whole squad steps off at the same instant, each replacing, or rather overstepping the foot of the man before him; that is, the right foot of the second man comes within the left foot of the first, and thus of every one, more or less overlapping that of his preceding man. The front rank will march straight along the given line: each soldier of that rank must look along the necks of those before him, and never to right or left, otherwise a waving of the march will take place, and, of course, the loss and extension of the line and distance, whenever the body returns to its proper front. The men of the rear rank must regulate themselves by their leaders of the front rank, and always dress in their file. Although file marching is in general made in quick time, yet it must also be practised and made in slow time. The same position of feet, as above, takes place in all marching in front, where the rear rank is closed and locked up.

The Instructor must take care that every man takes at once his full length of pace at the word *March*.

S. 35. *Wheeling in File.*

- Squad.* { The squad when marching in file, must be accustomed to wheel its head to either flank; each file following successively, without losing or increasing distance. On this occasion, each file makes its separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a very small degree, but without altering its time of march. The front-rank men, whether they are pivot men or not, must keep up to their distance, and the wheeling men must take a very extended step, and lose no time in moving on.
- Right Wheel.* {
- Left Wheel.* {

The head of a company marching in file, must change direction in the same manner on the moveable pivot, by gradually gaining the new from the old direction, and thereby avoiding the sudden stop that otherwise would take place.

S. 36. *Wheeling forward from the Halt.*

<p><i>Right Wheel,</i> <i>Quick March.</i></p> <p><i>Halt.</i></p>	{	<p>The directions already given for the wheeling of a single rank (vide Sect. 19) are to be strictly attended to in this wheel of the squad. On the word <i>Right (or Left) Wheel</i>, the rear rank, if at one pace distance, locks up. At the word <i>Quick March</i>, the whole step together in the quick time, and the rear rank, during the wheel, inclines so as to cover the proper front-rank men. At the word <i>Halt</i>, the whole remain perfectly steady.</p>
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S. 37. *Wheeling Backward.*

The squad must be practised in wheeling backward in quick time. In this wheel, the ranks may preserve the distance of one pace from each other. Great attention should be paid to prevent the recruits from fixing their eyes on the ground. (Vide Sect. 20.)

S. 38. *Wheeling on a halted and moving Pivot.*

The directions for wheeling on a *halted*, and on a *moveable* pivot, have already been given in Sects. 19 and 21. The squad should now be practised in both, until the recruits are thoroughly confirmed in those movements.

S. 39. *Stepping out,—Stepping short,—Marking Time,—Changing Feet,—The Side Step,—Stepping back,—The Oblique Step,—The Diagonal March.*

The squad must likewise be practised in *stepping out, stepping short, marking time, changing feet, the side step, stepping back, the oblique step*, and the *diagonal march*, the instructions for which have been fully detailed in the foregoing sections.

N. B. In closing by the side step, the touch will be kept to the closing flank.

It cannot be too strongly inculcated, that every just movement and manœuvre depends upon the correct *equality of march*, established and practised by all the troops of the same army. When this is not attended to, disunion and confusion must follow, on the junction of several battalions, although, when taken separately, each may be well trained. It is in the original instruction of the recruit, and squad, that this great point is to be attained. The *time* and *length* of step are prescribed: the *TIME* is infallibly ascertained by the frequent corrections of the *plummet*, which, when so applied, will soon give to each man the habitual measure so much desired: and the *LENGTH* of step, is acquired by repeated practice and the constant use of the pace stick. When a squad marches by files, by threes, or by fours, a man should be placed upon the flank of the leading files, to whose step the pace stick can be conveniently applied to correct the length of step of the whole.

In closing the elementary part of the soldier's instructions, it cannot be too strongly stated, that where the task of the drill serjeant ends, there the task of the company's officers and non-commissioned officers commences. The recruit has indeed been taught the rudiments of his profession in the drill squad, but it is only in the ranks of his company that

the lessons he has received can be so applied and rigidly enforced, as to ensure that the acquired positions and movements of the soldier shall become the natural habit of the man. Under the eye of thoroughly instructed superiors, who will give their scrupulous attention to the object here insisted on, the transition, from the recruit to the perfect soldier, will not be very tedious, when it will be awkward for a man so trained to do wrong ; and his drill may then be said to be over for life. In order, however, to arrive at this great end of all military training, no slovenly habits must be suffered to creep in at private parades. The serjeant in inspecting his section, and the corporal in marching his relief, must exact as much attention and precision from those under him, as the drill serjeant invariably requires from his squad. By practice, what was at first constrained, will become natural and easy. The soldier thus trained, whether under the eye of the reviewing general, or the fire of an enemy, will perform his part with facility and correctness.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

OF THE COMPANY.

S. 1. Formation of the Company.

THE Recruit being thoroughly grounded in all the preceding parts of the drill, is now to be instructed in the movements of the company, as a more immediate preparation for his joining the battalion ; for this purpose from 10 to 20 files are to be assembled, formed, and told off, in the following manner, as a company in the battalion,

The company FALLS IN at close order, with shouldered arms ; the files lightly touching, but without crowding ; each man will then occupy a space of about 21 inches. The commander of the company takes post on the right of the front rank covered by a serjeant in the rear rank. The other serjeants will form a third, or supernumerary rank, three paces from the rear rank.

When a company is thus singly formed with its officers, the captain is on the right, and the other officers in the rear, as also the drummer or pioneer in a third rank, at three paces distance. In this formation companies are to assemble on their private parades, being sized from flanks to centre.

The company will be told off in sub-divisions, and four sections. If four officers are present, the captain, when the company is in column of sections, takes the leading section, the next in seniority the third section, the third in rank the fourth section, and the junior officer the second. The covering serjeant will cover the second file from the pivot of the leading section. When there are but three officers, the covering serjeant will take the second section from the head of the column. The company will also be told off by threes from the right, numbered 1, 2, 3.

Should there be a blank file in telling off the company in line, it will invariably be the fourth file from the left.

When thus formed, the company will be practised in

Opening and Closing of	}	Ranks.	(Sect. 27 and 28, Part I)
Dressing	}	to the front,	} by the right and left ;
		to the rear,	
		in an oblique direction	

and be exercised in the several motions of the firelock,

Close Order is the chief and primary order in which the battalion and its parts at all times assemble and form. *Open Order* is only regarded as an exception from it, and occasionally used in situations of parade and show. In close order, the rear rank is closed up to within one pace, the length of which is to be taken from the heels of one rank to the heels of the other rank. In open order, they are two paces distant from each other; when for inspection three paces.

In order to distinguish the words of command given by the instructor of the drill (who represents the commander of the battalion) from those given by the commander of the company, or its divisions, the commands of the former are in CAPITAL letters, those of the latter in *Italic*.

S. 2. *Marching to the Front.*

BY THE RIGHT
(OR LEFT),
MARCH.
or,
QUICK MARCH.

{ 1. In the drill of the company, the person instructing must always consider it as a company in battalion, and regulate all its movements upon that principle; he will therefore, before he puts it in motion to front or rear, indicate which flank is to direct, by giving the word BY THE RIGHT, LEFT, OR CENTRE, MARCH, on which eyes will be directed full to the front, and the touch preserved to the named flank, or to the centre, as required. Should the right be the directing flank, the commander of the company himself will fix on objects to march upon in a line truly perpendicular to the front of the company; and when the left flank is ordered to direct, he and his covering serjeant will shift by the rear to the left of the front rank, and take such objects to march upon. The conductor of the company, before the word MARCH is given, will remark some distinct object on the ground, in his own front, and perpendicular to the directing flank: he will then observe some nearer and intermediate point in the same line, such as a stone, tuft of grass, &c.: he will move upon them with accuracy, and as he approaches the nearest of those points, he must, from time to time, choose fresh ones in the original direction, which he will by this means preserve, never having fewer than two such points to move upon.

2. As the MARCH of every body, except in the case of inclining, is made on lines perpendicular to its front, each individual composing that body must remain perfectly square to the given line; otherwise he will naturally and insensibly move in a direction perpendicular to his own person, and thereby open out, or close in, according to the manner in which he is turned from the true point of his march. If the distortion of a single man operates in this manner, and all turnings of the head do so distort him, it may be easily imagined what that of several will occasion, each of whom is marching on a different front, and whose lines of direction are crossing each other.

The company, during its march in line, will occasionally be ordered to

<i>Step out</i>	vide Sect.	8	} PART I.
<i>Mark Time</i>	_____	10	
<i>Step Short</i>	_____	9	
<i>Open and close ranks</i>	_____	33	
<i>Oblique</i>	_____	22	
<i>Diagonal March</i>	_____	23	

S. 3. *The Side Step.*

The *side* or *closing step* must also be frequently practised ; it is very necessary and useful on many occasions, when halted, and when a very small distance is to be moved to either flank.

TO THE RIGHT
OR LEFT.
CLOSE.

QUICK MARCH.

HALT.

When the whole company is to close to a flank, if supposed to be a division of a column, its commander remains in his place upon the flank and closes with his company ; but if the company is to be considered as the division of a line, and no stated number of paces is mentioned, its commander will in that case step nimbly forward on the caution TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT), CLOSE, and place himself three paces in front of that flank which is supposed the inner one, or that which is nearest to the centre of the line, in order that he may be prepared to halt his company at the proper time, as well as to take a general superintendence of its movement.

At the word QUICK MARCH, the men step off together.

On the word HALT being given, the officer instantly resumes his place in the line by the rear.

S. 4. *The Back Step.*

STEP BACK—
MARCH.

{ The company must be accustomed from the halt at the word STEP BACK—MARCH, to step back any ordered number of paces.

S. 5. *To Form Four Deep.*

FORM FOUR
DEEP.

MARCH.

{ 1. The company will be told off, from the right by alternate files right and left ; and when it is intended to form four deep, preserving the same front, the word FORM FOUR DEEP will be given, upon which the rear rank will step back one pace, and on the word MARCH, the left files will double behind the right files, by taking one pace to the rear with the left feet, and one pace to the right with the right feet, which forms four deep, leaving the intervals which the left files had quitted.

REAR FORM
FOUR DEEP.
MARCH.

{ 2. When four deep is to be formed to the rear. On the same caution the rear rank will step back as before, and on the word MARCH, the whole go to the right about, and the left files will then double as before, in the proper rear of the right files.

RIGHT, FORM
FOUR DEEP.
MARCH.

3. When the ground is to be taken to the right in the formation of four deep. On the caution the rear rank steps back as before, and on the word MARCH, the whole face to the right, and the left files at the same instant, form on the right of the right files, taking one pace to the right with the right feet, and one pace to the front with the left feet.

LEFT, FORM
FOUR DEEP.
MARCH.

4. When ground is to be taken to the left. The rear rank steps back as before, and on the word MARCH, the whole face to the left, and the left files, at the same instant, form on the left of the right files, by taking one pace to the left with the left feet, and one pace to the rear with the right feet.

In all these formations two deep is re-formed from each of them by the word *Front*, upon which the files move up to their respective intervals into line, the rear rank immediately closing on the front rank: the word *Halt* will precede the word *Front* if the company has been in movement.

In moving to a flank, file marching may be adopted, if necessary, by the files leading out in their proper order upon the word FORM TWO DEEP; and, at the word RE-FORM FOUR DEEP resuming their former places.

S. 6. *File Marching.*

LEFT FACE.
QUICK MARCH.
Halt, Front.

In marching by files, the commander of the company will lead on the inward flank of the front rank, his covering serjeant leading the front rank; therefore when the movement is by the left, on the word TO THE LEFT FACE, he will instantly shift to the left flank of the company by the front, and his covering serjeant by the rear: at the word QUICK MARCH, the whole step off together (vide Sect. 18, Part I.); and on the word *Halt, Front*, the leader and his serjeant will return to their posts on the right by the rear.

The company will also be taught to—*advance in double files from the centre*, receiving from the instructor of the drill the command by SUBDIVISIONS INWARD FACE; upon which the two centre files disengage by the side step, bringing the shoulders forward at the words QUICK MARCH, and lead straight to the front, the front and rear-rank men in line.

The officer and his covering serjeant will lead, in their relative situations as above prescribed, the left or right centre file of the pivot subdivision.

On the command FRONT FORM COMPANY, the leading files mark time and close in, their rear-rank men falling to the rear; the remainder turn their bodies a whole face outwards, and wheel inwards, looking to the outward flank, and feeling to the centre.

As soon as the quarter circle is completed, the word *Forward* is given, if the march is to be continued.

If the company from double files is to be formed to a flank (suppose the right), the instructor gives the caution TO THE RIGHT, FORM COMPANY,

when the commander of the company will give the command, *Right Sub-division, Halt, Front.* The remainder of the company march on in file, and form on the left of the halted sub-division in succession, halting as they come into line.

When the advance in double files from the centre is made on the march, the command is, *Sub-divisions inwards turn, Right and Left Wheel*, and the movement proceeds as above directed.

S. 7. *Wheeling from a Halt.*

RIGHT WHEEL,
QUICK MARCH.

Halt, Dress.

{ In wheeling either forward or backward from a halt, the commander of the company, on the word RIGHT OR LEFT WHEEL, moves out, and places himself one pace in front of the centre of his company : during the wheel, he turns towards his men, and inclines towards that flank which has been named as the directing, or pivot one, giving the word *Halt, Dress*, when his wheeling man has just completed the required degree of wheel : he then squares his company, but without moving what was the standing flank, and takes his post on the directing flank.

S. 8. *Wheeling forward by Sub-divisions from Line.*

BY SUB-DIVISIONS,
RIGHT WHEEL.

{ 1. On the caution BY SUB-DIVISIONS, RIGHT WHEEL, the commander of the company places himself one pace in front of the centre of the right sub-division, at the same time the men on the right of the front rank of each sub-division face to the right.

QUICK MARCH.

Halt, Dress.

{ At the word QUICK MARCH, each sub-division steps off in quick time, observing the directions given in Sect. 19 and 36, Part I. The commander of the company turning towards the men of the leading sub-division, and inclining to its left (the proper pivot flank), gives the word *Halt, Dress*, for both sub-divisions, as his wheeling man is taking the last step that finishes the wheel square; and instantly posts himself on the left, the pivot flank. The covering serjeant shifting by the rear to the proper pivot flank, assumes his place in column, one pace in rear of the second file from the pivot, the senior subaltern taking post on the pivot flank of the second sub-division; the commander of the company always leading the first.

2. The company marching to the front may be wheeled into open column of sub-divisions on the moveable pivot, to either flank *without* halting ; the instructor giving the word FORWARD, when the sub-divisions have wheeled square into column.

The *proper* pivot flank in column is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front : the other is the *reverse* flank.

In column, divisions cover and dress to the proper pivot flank : to the left when the right is in front ; and to the right when the left is in front.

S. 9. *Wheeling backwards by Sub-divisions from line.*

- CAUTION.** { The company will also break into open column of sub-divisions by wheeling backwards.—When the right is intended to be in front : at the caution **BY SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE LEFT, BACKWARD WHEEL**, the commander of the company moves out briskly and places himself one pace in front of the centre of the right sub-division. The man on the left of the front rank of each sub-division at the same time faces to the right.
- QUICK MARCH.** { On the word **QUICK MARCH**, each sub-division wheels backward, as directed in Sections 20 and 37, Part I. During the wheel, the commander of the company turns towards his men, inclining at the same time to the left, or pivot flank, and on completing the wheel gives the word *Halt, Dress*, to both divisions : he and his covering serjeant then place themselves in their proper stations, as directed in the last Section.
- Halt, Dress.*

S. 10. *Marching on an Alignement, in open Column of Sub-divisions.*

- MARCH.** { The company having wheeled backwards, by sub-divisions from line, (as directed in the foregoing Section,) and a distant marked object in the prolongation of the two pivot flanks being taken ; the commander of the company, who is now on the pivot flank of the leading sub-division, immediately fixes on his intermediate points to march on. (Vide S. 2, Part II.) On the word **MARCH**, given by the instructor of the drill, both divisions step off at the same instant ; the leader of the first division marching with the utmost steadiness and equality of pace on the points he has taken ; and the commander of the second division preserving the leader of the first in the exact line with the distant object ; at the same time he keeps the distance necessary for forming from the preceding division, which distance is to be taken from the front rank.—These objects must occupy the whole attention of the leaders of the two divisions.

S. 11. *Wheeling into Line from Open Column of Sub-divisions.*

- HALT.** { 1. The company being in open column of sub-divisions, marching on the alignement, receives the word **HALT** from the instructor of the drill ; both divisions instantly halt, and the instructor sees that the leaders of the divisions are correct on the line in which they have moved ; he then gives the word (supposing the right of the company to be in front)

LEFT WHEEL
INTO LINE.

QUICK MARCH.

Halt, Dress.

Eyes Front.

by sub-divisions LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE; on which the commander of the company goes to the centre of his sub-division, the two pivot men face to their left exactly square with the alignement, the rear rank men covering off, and a serjeant runs out and places himself in a line with them, so as to mark the precise point at which the right flank of the leading sub-division is to halt, when it shall have completed its wheel. At the word QUICK MARCH, the whole wheel up in quick time; during the wheel, the commander of the company, turning towards his men, inclines to the wheeling flank, and gives the word *Halt, Dress*, at the moment the wheel of the division is completed; the commander of the company, if necessary, corrects the internal dressing of the company on the serjeant and pivot men: this dressing must be quickly made, and when done, the commander of the company gives the word *Eyes front*, and takes post in line, as directed in Sect. 1, Part II.

2. The company may be wheeled into line on the march on the moveable pivot, receiving from the instructor the command SHOULDERS FORWARD; then FORWARD, or HALT, DRESS, when the wheel is complete.

In all wheels of the divisions of a column that are to be made on a halted pivot, in order to form line, the flank man of the front rank on the hand wheeled to is such pivot.

All wheelings by sub-divisions or sections, from line into column, or from column into line, are performed on the word given by the commander of a battalion, when the whole of a battalion is at the same instant so to wheel; or on the word given by the commander of the company, when companies singly, or successively, so wheel; they are not to be repeated by the leaders of its divisions.

When the company is in open columns of sub-divisions, it must be occasionally practised to wheel into line upon the reverse flank of the column; and in shewing a front line also to that reverse flank, by wheeling backwards on the regular pivots. On the caution to wheel into line by companies, pivot men face and raise their right arms from the elbow horizontally. On the word *Eyes front*, the hand resumes its usual position.

S. 12. In open Column of Sub-divisions entering into a new Direction on a moveable Pivot.

*Right Shoulders
Forward.*

Forward.

The commander of the leading sub-division, when it arrives at the new direction, will give the word *Right (or Left) Shoulders Forward* (Vide Sect. 21. Part I.), and when his sub-division has wheeled square to that direction, he will give the word *Forward*. The leader of the second sub-division, when he arrives at the ground where the first began to change its direction, will give the same words, following the exact track, and always preserving his distance from the division in its front,

1. If the proper pivot flank is to be the wheeling one, each commander of a division gives his word *Shoulders Forward* as he successively arrives at such a distance from the point on which he has moved, as that, at the completion of the wheel, his division may receive the word *Forward* when perpendicular to the new line, but with the given point, of course, behind the proper pivot; and that he also in his own person be on the new direction, prepared to give his word *Forward*, and to proceed.

2. The sub-divisions must take care that they continue their march correctly upon the point where the leading one wheeled, and that they do not shift to either flank, which, without much attention, they are apt to do.

S. 13. *Counter-marching.*

The company, when it is to counter-march, must always be considered as a division of a battalion in column; the instructor of the drill will therefore, previous to his giving the caution to counter-march, signify whether the right or left is supposed to be in front, that the commander of the company, and his covering serjeant, may be placed on the pivot flank before such caution is given, as it is an invariable rule in the counter-march of the divisions of a column by files, that the facings be made from the flank, then the pivot one, to the one which is to become such.

Counter-march by Files.

RIGHT (OR LEFT) { FACE. QUICK MARCH. <i>Halt, Front,</i> <i>Dress.</i>	{	1st. On the word RIGHT, OR LEFT, FACE, the company faces, the commander of it immediately takes one pace outwards, and faces inwards ready to halt his company; and his covering serjeant, faces to the right about, and covers. At the word QUICK MARCH, the whole, except the commander and his covering serjeant, step off together, and the leading file wheeling short round the front rank, proceeds, followed by the company in file, till it has reached the covering serjeant, who has remained immovable; when the commander instantly gives the words <i>Halt, Front, Dress</i> , squares, and closes his company on his serjeant, and then replaces him.
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Counter-march by ranks.

RIGHT AND LEFT { FACE. RIGHT COUNTER MARCH. QUICK MARCH. <i>Halt, Front, Dress.</i>	{	2nd. On the word FACE, whether the right or left is in front, the front rank faces to the right, the rear rank to the left; commanders place themselves on the outward flank of their serjeants facing inwards, and the covering serjeants to go to the right about. The whole step off together, the two ranks severally wheeling in single file, till the pivot man of the front rank comes close to the covering serjeant; they then receive the word <i>Halt, Front, Dress</i> , from the officer who replaces the serjeant.
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All countermarches by files necessarily tend to an extension of the files; unity of step is therefore absolutely indispensable, and the greatest care must be taken that the wheel of each file be made close, quick, and at an increased length of step of the wheeling man, so as not to retard or lengthen out the march of the whole.

Companies, or their divisions, when brought up in file to a new line, are not to stand in that position till the men cover each other minutely; but the instant the leading man is at his point, they will receive the word *Halt, Front*, and in that situation close in and dress correctly.

S. 14. *Wheeling on the Centre of the Company.*

The company must be accustomed to wheel upon its centre half backward, half forward, and to be pliable in every shape which circumstances can require of it; but always in order, and by a decided command.

The words of command are,

COMPANY, ON THE CENTRE.	{	RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT ABOUT, LEFT ABOUT,	}	WHEEL.
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When the wheel is to the right, or right about, the right half company wheels backward, and the left forward. In this case the right-hand man of the left sub-division is the pivot man; he faces to his right, or right about, and the covering serjeant springs out and aligns himself with him, but to the flank which is to become the pivot. The reverse will take place, when the wheel is to be made to the left, or to the left about. The left-hand man of the right sub-division is then the pivot man, who will face to his left, or left about; the covering serjeant aligns himself with him, as in the wheel to the right. On the word MARCH, the whole move off together in quick time, regulating by the two flank men, who, during the wheel, preserve themselves in a line with the centre of the company; as soon as the required degree of wheel is performed, the commander of the company gives the word *Halt, Dress*, and instantly squares it from that flank on which he himself is to take post.

Halt, Dress.

S. 15. *Diagonal March.*

The instructor of the drill will have the diagonal march frequently practised, in company, and in sub-divisions; (vide S. 22 and 23, Part I.) He will see that the rear rank locks well up, and covers exactly; that the exact distances are preserved between the files; and that the pivots, or outward files, march in the direct line to which they have faced, the others conforming to them.

S. 16. *Increasing and Diminishing the Front of an Open Column halted.*

Increasing.

FORM COMPANY.

Left subdivision,

D2

{ The company standing in open column of sub-divisions (suppose the right in front) receives from the instructor of the drill a caution to FORM COMPANY; upon which the covering serjeants will run out to mark the pivot flank. The commander of the company, turning round, instantly orders, *Left*

Left Half Face;

*Quick March.
Halt, Front,
Dress up.*

*Sub-division, Left Half Face; Quick March; and the leading, or pivot, file will march straight on the covering serjeant. When the left sub-division has obliqued so as to gain the line of the right sub-division, the commander gives the word *Halt, Front, Dress up*; and takes post on the left, the pivot flank of the company.*

Diminishing.

FORM SUB-
DIVISIONS.

*Left Sub-division,
Right about three-
quarters Face,
Quick March.*

Halt, Front, Dress.

On the cautionary command from the instructor of the drill to FORM SUB-DIVISIONS, the senior sub-altern instantly falls back to mark the point where the left flank of the sub-division is to rest. The commander of the company, advancing one step, orders *Left Sub-division, Right about three-quarters Face, Quick March*; and the leading file of the left sub-division marches in the diagonal direction, until the pivot file reaches the officer who has taken up its distance and covers; and who, when it shall reach him, gives the words *Halt, Front, Dress*.

The commander remains on the left flank of the right sub-division, and the next officer on that of left.

In increasing and diminishing the front of an open column halted, upon the usual caution, the rear-rankman of the pivot file of the reverse sub-division falls back and covers the third file of his sub-division, in order to leave room for the flank of the other sub-division, resuming his place as soon as the flanks are clear.

It is to be observed as a general rule in diminishing the front of a column by the doubling of sub-divisions or sections, whether the column be halted, or in motion, that the sub-division or section on the *reverse* flank is the one behind which the other sub-divisions or sections double.

Thus, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in the rear of the right sub-division; and *vice versa* when the left is in front. And in increasing the front of a column, the rear sub-divisions, or sections, oblique to the hand the pivot flank is on: so that, when the right is in front, the obliquing will be to the left, and the reverse when the left is in front.

S. 17. *Increasing and Diminishing the Front of an Open Column on the March.*

Increasing.

FORM COMPANY.

*Left Sub-division,
Left half turn,
Double.
Front Turn,
Quick.*

The company marching at quick time in open column of sub-divisions (suppose right in front), receives from the instructor of the drill the cautionary command, FORM COMPANY: the commander of the company, instantly turning round, gives the words, *Left Sub-division, left half turn, Double*, and it instantly moves off at the *Double March*; and as soon as its inward flank is open, it receives the word *Front Turn*, and when in line with the reverse sub-division, *Quick*, the commander taking post on the pivot flank, towards which he has been moving.

*Diminishing.***FORM SUB-DIVISIONS.**

Left Sub-division, mark time; Right half turn.

When the instructor of the drill gives the caution to FORM SUB-DIVISIONS, the commander of the company, advancing one step, immediately orders, *Left Sub-division mark time; right half turn*; and when it has doubled properly behind the right one, the senior subaltern gives the word, *Front turn*, placing himself on its pivot flank.

The same directions that apply to increasing or diminishing by sub-divisions, apply equally by sections.

If the column is moving in slow time, when its front is to be increased, the division moving up will do so in quick time; but when the column is marching in quick time, the rear sub-division will in that case move up in double time as directed.

S. 18. *The Company in Open Column of Sub-divisions to pass a short Defile, by breaking off Files.*

**BREAK OFF
THREE FILES.**
Three files Right turn, left wheel.

The company is supposed in open column of sub-divisions, with the right in front; when the leading division is arrived within a few paces of the defile, it receives from the instructor of the drill an order to break off a certain number of files (suppose three). The commander of the leading division instantly gives the words, *Three files on the left, right turn left wheel*; the named files immediately turn to the right, and wheeling to the left follow in file in rear of the left flank of the sub-division. When the second sub-division comes to the spot where the first division contracted its front, it will receive the same words of command from its own leader, and will proceed in like manner.

Two files right turn.

Should it be required to diminish the front of the column one or two files more, the commander of the leading division will, as before, order the desired number of files to *turn*; on which those already in the rear will incline to the right, so as to cover the files now ordered to break off, and which turn to the right and wheel to the left in the manner already prescribed.

In this movement, the files in the rear of the sub-divisions must lock well up, so as not to impede the march of the succeeding division. The covering serjeant will cover his officer until all the files are again brought up.

Three files to the front.

As the defile widens (or the instructor of the drill shall direct), the commander of the leading sub-division will order files to move up to the front by giving the word, *One, two, or three files to the front*; on which the named files turn to their front (the left), and lengthening their pace, march up, file by file, to the front of their sub-division, and immediately resume the march. Those files which are to continue in the rear will oblique to the left, lengthening also their step, till they cover, and are closed up to the right flank of their sub-division.

It is to be observed that in passing a defile, the rule is that the files break off from the pivot flank; but interruptions may in some cases present themselves, requiring that files be broken off from the reverse flank. The same instructions apply in both cases.

S. 19. The Company Halted or on the March moves to a Flank, in Column of Sections, or of Sections of Threes.

SECTIONS, OR
THREES,
RIGHT OR LEFT
SHOULDERS
FORWARD—
if halted,
QUICK MARCH,
FORWARD.
SECTIONS, OR
THREES, ON
THE RIGHT OR
LEFT BACKWARDS
WHEEL QUICK
MARCH,
Halt Dress
RIGHT OR LEFT
SHOULDERS
FORWARD—
FORWARD,
or Halt, Dress.
RIGHT OR LEFT
WHEEL INTO
LINE,
QUICK MARCH,
Halt Dress.

The company from line will be practised in forming sections and sections of threes, both when halted and in motion, by the command, SECTIONS, OR THREES, RIGHT OR LEFT SHOULDERS FORWARD—QUICK MARCH, FORWARD; and the only exception to this rule will be, when pivots are required to be accurately dressed, or when the alignment of the company is to be preserved: in this case the command will be, SECTIONS, OR THREES, ON THE RIGHT OR LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL, QUICK MARCH, *Halt, Dress.*

In re-forming company, the command will be RIGHT OR LEFT SHOULDERS FORWARD—FORWARD, if the march is to be continued; otherwise, *Halt, Dress.*

When pivots are required to be accurately dressed, or when the alignment is to be preserved, the command will be, RIGHT OR LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE, QUICK MARCH, *Halt, Dress.*

The word *Forward*, or *Halt*, must be given just as the outward men of threes are completing their third pace.

Should the telling off by threes leave either one or two files over, they will be placed on the right of the left section of threes, which is always to be complete. If there is one file over—on the word, THREES, SHOULDERS FORWARD, the front-rank man wheels up, and places himself in rear of the pivot flank of the section in front of him; his rear-rank man placing himself in the rear of its reverse flank, both men locking up; but if the odd file is a blank one, the reverse flank of the preceding section must necessarily remain uncovered. If there are two files over,—they wheel as ordered, and form a section of themselves, covering the outward flanks of the section preceding them; but if one of these two files is a blank file, the three men will form a single rank, the two front-rank men covering the flanks of the preceding section, and the rear-rank man stepping up between them.

In forming threes from line to the right or to the left by the shoulders forward, the leading section must frequently be practised to wheel upon the centre man of the three, as they will often be required to do so, in disengaging to the rear, when formed as a division of a line.

The company at any time may form **THREES** to a flank, after the telling off has been deranged, if the men are practised to do so rapidly in succession. The first three is formed at once; the fourth man in the front rank then sees that he is the pivot for the next three, and turns or faces into the new direction: the seventh file then follow, and so on to the reverse flank of the company: when on the march, the company may mark time until the threes are formed, when they receive the word **FORWARD**.

In changing the direction of a column of threes, the command will be the same as in file marching, *right wheel—left wheel*.

Should it be required to form company upon the leading three, the commander will order **FRONT, FORM COMPANY**, upon which the leading three will mark time, the remainder will make a half turn to the proper hand, and, moving up to their proper places in line, will mark time, until the word **FORWARD OR HALT** is given.

If from sections of threes it be required to form sub-divisions or sections, the commander will order **RIGHT (OR LEFT) TURN, RIGHT (OR LEFT) WHEEL**, and when in file, **FRONT FORM SUB-DIVISIONS (OR SECTIONS)**, upon which the leading file of sub-divisions (or sections) will mark time; the remainder turn their bodies a whole face to the proper hand, and wheel in sub-divisions or sections to the right or left, as may be required. During these formations the company leader will move by the front to his proper station.

The company marching to a flank in threes will be practised to turn to the right and left, and to the right about, wheeling forward, afterwards, rear rank in front: the company may also be inverted by wheeling the threes forward on their reverse flank, as the inversion can at any moment be corrected.

S. 20. Forming Company, Sub-divisions, Sections, or Sections of Threes, from File Marching.

**FRONT FORM
COMPANY,
SUB-DIVISIONS OR
SECTIONS.**

{ At this word of command, the leading file marks time, the remainder turn their bodies a whole face to the left, and wheel to the right, looking to the outward flank and feeling inwards (that is to say), if right in front, turn to the left; and, if left in front, turn to the right,—the officer, if not already in his place, passing along the front to it during the wheel. As soon as the quarter circle is complete, the word **FORWARD** is given, if the march is to be continued.

The company marching in file (suppose from the right) has only to halt and front, to be formed to the left flank.

**ON THE LEADING
FILE TO THE RIGHT,
FORM COMPANY.**

{ At this word of command, the front-rank man of the leading file will turn to the right, take one pace to the front, and halt, the rear rank moving round and covering; the remainder of the company form on the left of the right file, by files in succession.

**ON THE LEADING
FILE TO THE RIGHT
ABOUT, FORM
COMPANY.**

{ At this word the leading file wheels to the right about, taking one pace to the front after wheeling; the remainder of the company march on in file, wheeling round the halted file, and forming on its left by files in succession, each file, as it comes into the line, taking up its dressing from the standing flank.

S. 21. *To form to either Flank, from Open Column of Sub-divisions.*

HALT, LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE, QUICK MARCH.	{ The company marching in open column of sub-divisions, to form to its left, receives the word, HALT, LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE, QUICK MARCH, &c., and proceeds as has already been shewn in S. 11, Part II.
TO THE RIGHT, FORM COMPANY.	{ To form the company to its right flank, the instructor of the drill gives the cautionary word of command, TO THE RIGHT FORM COMPANY; on which the commanders of the several divisions shift to the right flank, and the commander of the leading sub-division instantly gives the word to his division, <i>Left Shoulders forward</i> . When it has wheeled square, he orders, <i>Forward</i> ; and, having gained three paces, he gives the word <i>Halt, dress</i> , and dresses it on the intended line of formation. The second sub-division must gradually incline to the left by the oblique step, by word of command from its commander, in order to be able to march clear of the first, and when it is arrived at the left flank of the first, its commander, falling to the rear, gives the word, <i>Left Shoulders forward—forward</i> : then <i>Halt, dress up</i> ; on which the division moves up into the line with the one formed; and the commander of the company dresses it from the outward flank of the first formed sub-division, and resumes his proper place.
<i>Left Shoulders forward—forward, Halt, dress. Left, or right oblique. Forward.</i>	
<i>Left Shoulders forward. Halt, dress.</i>	

S. 22. *The Company moving to the Front to gain Ground to a flank, by a March in Echellon, by Sections.*

SECTIONS, RIGHT.	{ The company, marching to the front, receives the word SECTIONS RIGHT; the right-hand men of the front rank of each section turning in a small degree to their right, mark the time two paces, during which the sections are wheeling on their pivot men; at the third pace, and at the word FORWARD, the whole move on direct to the front that each section has now acquired: and the company continues its march in echellon.
FORWARD.	
FORM COMPANY.	{ On the word FORM COMPANY, the pivot men mark the time as before, turning back in a small degree to the left, the original front, and the sections instantly wheel backward into line; on the word FORWARD, the whole advance in line.
FORWARD.	

S. 23. *To form the Rallying Square.*

FORM THE RALLYING SQUARE.	{ 1. The instructor of the drill having caused the company to disperse to a certain distance, will give the word FORM THE RALLYING SQUARE, at the same time placing himself facing the supposed enemy;
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the men hasten to the person so posted, fixing bayonets and ordering their arms as they reach him. The two first who join him form on his right and left, facing outwards. The three next place themselves in front of those posted, and three others to the rear facing to the rear, thus forming a square of three. The instructor will cause the next four men to take post at the several angles; and others as they come up will complete the different faces between these angles, which will form a square of five.

2. A square thus composed of twenty-four men (besides the person who is to rally) and formed two deep, may be augmented to a square of *seven*, three deep, by four more men taking posts at the angles, and others coming up to complete the faces as before; the square will then consist of forty-eight men, and may be augmented in the same manner to a square of nine, four deep, by the angles being occupied by four more men, and the faces filled up as before; and the square will then be composed of eighty men.

THE SQUARE
WILL MOVE TO
THE FRONT,
REAR, RIGHT,
OR LEFT.
INWARDS FACE
QUICK MARCH.

3. *When the square is to march.*—In order to move with the necessary regularity previously to putting the square in motion, the instructor will cause the faces to be dressed; and after the caution, he will give the words INWARDS FACE, and it will face in the named direction, and step off accordingly at the word QUICK MARCH.

HALT.
PREPARE TO
RESIST CAVALRY.

READY.

4. *To resist Cavalry.*—Upon the word HALT, the square will halt and face outwards, and when it is to PREPARE TO RESIST CAVALRY;—upon the word READY, the front rank only (if the square is two or three deep) will kneel; if four deep, the two front ranks will kneel. If ordered to fire, the standing ranks only will commence an independent fire, bringing the firelock gradually up to the present.

Reduce the Square
Quick March.

When the square is to be reduced, two non-commissioned officers will mark the alignment facing the supposed enemy. On the word *Quick March*, the men open out, and fall in, in their proper places.

In this manner small dispersed parties, from eight to eighty men, may be formed to resist an attack of cavalry in an open country, where from whatever cause, soldiers may have separated from the column of march.

When a company, or other small body in close files, requires to form to resist cavalry, it may be wheeled forward into column of sections, and closed to the front. When halted, the two rear sections face to the right about, and the two outward files of the second and third sections face to their right and left, so as to present a front in all directions. The men on the angles also face to their right and left.



